Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1808. [No. 2158.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
SALT.
Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.
Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 33 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dunfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called
ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown, or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy. at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as their Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the neeessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, [illegible] is hereby appointed for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14 d29.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing ending, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable William Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to portation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14. d29

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

WINES:
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

TEAS:
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquers, Teas and Groceries.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained [illegible] close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 tickets in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars fifty Cents* on Monday next——A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of April inst, a Negro Woman, named
MOLLY;

She is a low stout-made woman, about 23 years of age, has a down look, yellow complexion, had on a homespun mixed habit with stockings and coarse shoes. She has a husband living with judge Fitzhugh in Alexandria and it is supposed she is harbored somewhere in town. Whoever takes up and secures her, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Bowen,
Prince William county near Hay-market.

☞ Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring employing or carrying her off.

April 26. d6t.

Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25

A NEGRO MAN AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.
Apply to the
PRINTER.
March 10. 1aw2m

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by
John and Thomas Vowell.
April 22, 1808. d

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d6tew12t.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

☞ EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Switzerland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 12. 3t

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE.
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
Richmond, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

On the third article I have to observe, in addition to what is stated in our joint letter of January 3, 1807, that nothing would have been more easy than to have omitted any provision on the subject of it, and to have placed that trade on the footing of the most favorite nation. To obtain better terms by treaty was utterly impossible. We were much inclined to omit any provision on the subject, because we were aware that the arrangement made would fall short of the expectation of our government and country, and most probably subject us to censure. We acceded to that arrangement from a conviction that it secured us better terms than we should be likely to enjoy, if left to depend upon the pleasure of the British government, stimulated as we knew that was to restrict us in it by the India company, and other interests of the country. It is impossible to conceive too high an idea of the jealousy which is entertained of the United States, in a commercial view, by that government, and of the danger with which it thinks Great Britain is menaced by their extraordinary prosperity and rapid growth. The boldness of the projects, and the activity and ability with which they are prosecuted by our merchants and mariners, excite the admiration of Europe. Great-Britain has seen, wherever our citizens gained a footing, they never lost it. Without distrusting her own means, or the hardiness and activity of her people, she finds that our position, remote from Europe, contiguous to the West Indies and the southern continent, and as near to India as herself, give us advantages against which she cannot cope. The effort which we made and persevered in, for several months, to gain admission into British India, on more favorable terms, and the disposition which was shewn by the British commissioners to yield, excited a sensation or more properly speaking, an alarm in the board of India directors, and of the commercial people in general, even among those who had no particular interest in the question, which was extremely obvious. Had we made no provision in the treaty, to secure our admittance into India, on certain conditions, we had much have been fettered to an extent we would in every form.

We were extremely anxious to provide that our citizens might make their shipments from Europe, to take specie from Spain and Portugal, goods from England, &c. and that they might touch at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Isle of Bourbon, at the Mauritius, &c. that they might carry on the coasting trade in India, and be permitted to pass from Calcutta to China. These advantages were insisted on, but the pressure which we made produced reports from the board of directors, at the instance of the government, and from political men conversant in these topics, which fixed the government in its decision not to grant them. I repeat, however, that it would have been easy to have omitted the regulation from the treaty, and placed the trade on the footing of the most favored nation, as it would have been at any time afterwards, had the state of affairs in other respects permitted it.

By your instructions, a provision in favor of indemnity was not made an indispensible condition of a treaty. We were authorised to conclude one without it. We were, therefore, persuaded that the ground on which that interest was placed, could not fail to be approved. The arrangement which we made authorised a just claim to expect a dismission of all the causes that were depending in the courts of admiralty, and even to an indemnity in the cases of condemnation. The documents which we forwarded to you in our joint letter of give a full view of this subject, and to them I beg to refer.

Your 5th objection applies to the 18th and 19th articles of the treaty, and in the first instance to the prohibition it contains, of extending the privileges which are made reciprocal between the parties, to other nations which is supposed to be a breach of neutrality. Had I conceived that those articles were justly exposed to that imputation, I should certainly not have assented to them. But I saw no foundation for the imputation. With Spain and Holland we have treaties which secure them all the rights to which they are entitled. It is usual and certainly proper, for a nation in estimating its claims on other powers, to examine its treaties with them, and not to think of setting up a pretension bevond the limit of such treaties. By treaty, neither of those powers have any right in the case in question, nor have we in the ports of either. By treaty, Great Britain had enjoyed those rights in the ports of the United States, as we had in her ports from the year 1794. Spain and Holland knew the conditions of that treaty, which was in force at the commencement of the present war, and some time afterwards, and would have been in force till late in the last year, had a special condition of the 12th article been carried into effect. To renew the treaty in the express terms of the former one, a treaty which deprived no one power of any existing conventional right; which subjected none to conditions to which they had not been always subjected: which allowed to Great Britain on principles of reciprocity, a privilege which there was no reason to presume that any other power, especially Spain, would consent to reciprocate with the United States, did not seem to be liable to the objection stated to it.—The general principle which you advance, of extending those privileges to as small a number of powers as possible, had also some weight in inducing us to accede to the arrangement. France is admitted to an enjoyment of them, in the same extent with Great Britain. She, therefore, has no cause of complaint. I do not think that the stipulation forbids any arrangement of the government, relative to the number of ships of war that shall be admitted into the ports of the U. nited States, at one time, or any regulation relative to their conduct while within the ports of the United States, provided it be general and equally applicable to both powers. A stipulation that the ships of war of each nation shall be hospitably received into the ports of the other, does not necessarily imply that there is no rule as to the numbers to be admitted into the ports to which they shall be confined, or the order they shall observe while in port. All these topics have been at all times, as I have reason to believe, the object of regulation by G Britain. and I have equal reason to believe that her government did not consider itself as having abandoned its right to regulate them by this article.

[*To be continued*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *April* 21.

Mr. *Morrow*, from the committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of judge Bruin, reported a resolution authorising George Poindexter, esq. delegate from the Mississippi territory, to take depositions on this subject during the recess, giving a reasonable notice to judge Bruin of the time and place of taking such depositions—agreed to.

The engrossed bill concerning invalid pensioners, was read the third time and passed.

A bill to establish certain post roads in the state of Georgia was read three times and passed.

Mr. *Stanford*, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill making an appropriation to supply a deficit in the appropriation for public buildings in 1807, and to make a further appropriation towards repairing and finishing the buildings, together with a detailed report on the subject, &c. Twice read & referred to a committee of the whole.

A bill from the senate to alter the time of the next meeting of congress, was read three times and passed by yeas and nays, 61 to 30.

[The bill fixes the meeting for the first Monday in Nov.]

A bill to make Plymouth in N. C. a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy to that of St. Mary's, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A bill from the senate, in addition to the several acts laying an embargo, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on this day.

A bill from the senate to authorize the president of the U. S. to suspend the operation of the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Monday being named as the day, was negatived.

To morrow was agreed to.

A motion being made to consider the amendments of the senate to the bill concerning courts martial and courts of enquiry, was negatived, 41 to 40.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitken in the chair, on the bill making an appropriation for the support of an additional military force for the year 1808.

The blanks in the bill were filled to the amount of nine hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

The bill being gone through, was reported to the house and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell the house went into committe of the whole on the bill making an additional appropriation for the support of government for the year 1808, and to meet expences of valuation of houses, lands, &c.

[The first item in the bill is 7000 dollars for contingent expences of the house of representatives during the present session.

The second item is 5401 dollars a balance of a former appropriation which had been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, and was now deficient.]

The bill having been gone through was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Randolph* from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing part of the act making provision for persons disabled by known wounds in the revolutionary war, reported a bill to amend that act; which was twice read and referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. *Macon* offered the following resolution, which was adopted without objection:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house at the next session of congress, every sum of money drawn from the treasury and not accounted for on the thirtieth day of June next.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Philip Turner; which was ordered to a third reading this day, and read and passed accordingly, ayes 60.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 45 to 28, Mr. Pitken in the chair, on the bill for relinquishing to the corporation of the city of Orleans the right to the batture in front of the suburbs of St. Mary's.

Mr. *Rowan* moved to strike out the first section of the bill, as it went possibly to prostrate an individual right. It was known that an individual in a suit respecting this batture had decision in his favor by a competent tribunal, but had been dispossessed and ousted from possession under the law to prevent persons from settling on lands of the U. S. The individual interested could not have a knowledge that a law was about to pass by strong implication declaring a title to exist in the U. States to the claim; and the passage of the law would be an *ex-parte* decision. No injury could result from postponement, as the corporation were now in peaceable possession.

Mr. *Eppes* said that the gentleman from Kentucky was mistaken as to one material fact, to wit, that the corporation were in peaceable possession. The contrary was the case: for although the individual had been deprived of possession, the court had [illegible] on the subject, and the question of right was again in agitation. He was happy that the house were in possession of documents which would shew much more clearly than was in his power, the precise situation of the case, and how far it was necessary for the house to act at present.

[The clerk then read the statement of the case and opinion by counsel in New-Orleans.]

Mr. *Eppes* said the question of relative right of the individual or corporation was not now before the house. In whomsoever the right might lie, the bill before the house was calculated to do justice as well to the individual as to the corporation.—Under a law of the U. S. the president was authorised to remove by force settlers on lands of the U. S. who are now in possession of the land. The intention of the law is to bring fairly before a court a trial of the title, to enable the individual and the U. S. or the corporation to obtain a fair and impartial decision. The bill provided for an appeal, because it was thought that where the United States is party, it is proper that the decision of the territorial court should not be conclusive, as a variety of circumstances might operate upon their decision.

The question was then taken on striking out the first section, and negatived, ayes 23.

On motion of Mr. *Clark* a new section was added to the bill reviving a clause of a former law vesting certain rights in the corporation of New Orleans, which had expired from a delay in the execution of the law.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. *Rowan* moved to postpone the report indefinitely. It was extremely hard after the widow claimant had already obtained one decision at the expence of 12,000 dollars that a new trial should be granted, for this was in fact granting a new trial. The paper which had been read was a statement of citizens of New Orleans, and an opinion by a single lawyer, opposed to the solemn decision of a court. Mr. R. dwelt some time on the difficulty of this subject, as the bill prostrated the right of the individual and strongly implicated the decision of a court of the U. S. He did not wish to relinquish the claim of the U. S. but he did not wish the U. S. to declare their right which would be the undoubted implication of this law without a full statement of the facts.

Mr. *Ely*, although one of the committee, stated reasons which influenced him to think that the subject ought to be postponed.

Mr. *Eppes* stated in reply to Messrs. Rowan and Ely that the land was now in possession of the U. S. from whom it could not be taken; this law prescribed the only way in which this widow woman, if she had a title, could have it confirmed; for the U S could not be sued. The gentleman had controverted the right of the U. S. on the ground that there was no proof of title in the U. S. Mr. E said the property had been always claimed by the Spanish government, and held as public property by Spain; and various instances were upon record in which application had been made by individuals and objected to, 1st because it was public property, and 2d, because buildings might affect the health of the city. Individual rights was not in question; for he trusted in God that such a body as this would never attempt to try rights between man and man.

Mr. *Randolph* observed that he had just been informed that the Senate had postponed the subject indefinitely. This might possibly be a reason for postponement.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped it would not be postponed on this account. For in case of the drawback business the Senate had postponed it, and afterwards agreed to take it up; and very possibly they might change their minds in this case also.

The question on postponement was then taken by yeas and nays, and lost—Yeas 29 nays 58.

Mr. *Bibb* moved to strike out the 2d section of the bill. [This section provides for an appeal from a final decree on this subject in any court in Orleans to the supreme court of the United States.] He thought it went to establish a principle by which the *Yazoo* claimants may hereafter bring their claim before the supreme court of the United States. For whenever it came before that court it was not difficult to foresee how it would be decided.

Mr. *Randolph* said he voted in the majority against postponement. If the gentleman from Georgia would withdraw his motion he would move to re-consider that vote.

Mr. *Bibb* withdrew his motion, and

Mr. Randolph moved to re-consider the vote on postponement.

Mr. *Eppes* said if this 2d section were a general provision for appeal from territorial courts to the supreme court, he should be one of the last to support it. How did this section establish the general principle of appeal? It did not; on the contrary the section showed that this was a particular case of appeal authorised by a special and particular law; and he called upon gentlemen to show how an appeal could be had except by a special law passed for that purpose, and he asked also how, if at any future period, the house determined to allow an appeal, it could be prevented, supposing this bill not to pass? It could not. In the present case there was various reasons why the appeal should be authorized, and if the clause were struck out, he must vote against the whole bill. For, in a case involving property to the value of perhaps a million of dollars, being a piece of land the only spot whence the dykes which kept the Mississippi, from inundating the property could be constructed—when it was considered that every cart load of sand which was constantly renewed by the Mississippi, was worth twenty-five cents, and the property consequently almost invaluable—when all these things were taken together, and in addition the feeling and sentiment excited on the subject, it was at least doubtful whether either the individual on the one side or the U. S. on the other, could have a fair and impartial trial without appeal: and it must be conceived that a decision at a distance from the scene of contest would promote justice between the individuals and the U S. If he thought this could go to establish a principle which in any shape could bring the case of the Yazoo claims before the supreme court, he would himself be the last in the house to vote for it.

Mr. *Bibb* observed that he had not supposed that the law made a general provision for appeal in all cases; but it established a principle which might hereafter be drawn into precedent as a reason for allowing appeal in a similar case.

Messrs. *Key & Ely* followed in support of the second section.

Mr *Randolph* supported the motion for reconsideration of the motion for postponement. He admitted that his opinion

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orgia would withdraw his
move to re consider that

rew his motion, and
moved to re-consider the
ment.
if this 2d section were a
for appeal from territorial
me court, he should be
to support it. How did
ish the general principle
not; on the contrary the
at this was a particular
horised by a special and
and he called upon geo.
how an appeal could be
pecial law passed for that
ked also how, if at any fu-
ouse determined to allow
be prevented, supposing
es? It could not. In
here was various reasons
ould be authorized, and
struck out, he must vote
bill. For, in a case in-
to the value of perhaps
rs, being a piece of land
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rom inundating the pro-
nstructed—when it was
very cart load of sand
ly renewed by the Mis-
n twenty-five cents, and
quently almost invalua-
things were taken toge-
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nd impartial trial with-
must be conceived that
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U S. If he thought
ablish a principle which
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e the supreme court, be
the last in the house to

ed that he had not sup-
made a general provi-
all cases; but it esta-
which might hereafter
edent as a reason for
similar case.
Ely followed in support
on.
pported the motion for
the motion for post-
mitted that his opinion

was that the right was either in the U. S or the corporation of New Orleans. If the right were in the U. S. he was desirous of transferring it to the corporation; but he was in favor of postponing the bill on two distinct grounds He thought with his friend from Georgia (Mr. Bibb) that he could see a squinting towards Yazooism in that bill; that it might be a precedent to give the same power to the supreme court in relation to cases decided before a Mississippi court as it went to give in this case. He had ever been of opinion that cases like that alluded to by his friend from Georgia, cases of empires he might say, not of hundreds of acres but of thousands of square miles, were not subjects of judicial decision. He said he should as soon think of trying the independence of the U. S or whether the declaration of independence was a lawful act before a petty jury with appeal to a supreme court, as to any cases of this immense magnitude. He was in favor of postponement on another ground. This case of the Batture, the right to which had been enjoyed a long while, although perhaps essential to the city, was a different case entirely from a case going to cover a claim to territory of 90 hundred miles in length and breadth; it was very much such a case as might present itself within sight of the house. Suppose a contest between Mr. J. Mason and the corporation of Georgetown as to the mud deposited on his island by the Potomac—whether it should be considered as the property of Mr. Mason or of the corporation of Georgetown There was a great difference between a case like this, and the giving power to decide whether an immense country shall belong to swindlers; and perhaps the means which might be resorted to in the one case would not be justified in the other. Mr. R. said, he had heard of no corrupt grants in relation to this claim, which had been burnt as they always ought to be by the hands of the common hangman; but it was one of those nice and subtle points with which those gentlemen learned in the law like to amuse themselves—something like a case which he had lately heard of, in which a man said, if as the lawyers said his land was his exclusive property from the heavens above downward to the centre, his neighbor had no right to plant poplars on the ground adjacent to his, because the roots would infallibly extend into his soil. Mr. R. said, they should not pass a law respecting a special case while it was *sub judice* between the corporation and the nominal claimant who he had heard it said was a widow woman, though he understood the real claimant was a very different person.

Mr R. went at some length into a view of the subject. He was willing to give the corporation the right of the U. S and let them establish that right if they could. This was as far as he should go.

Mr. *Holland* remarked on Mr. Randolph's observations. He questioned the correctness of the gentleman's doctrine; for he had taken a singular distinction; he would permit cases involving property of small value to go before the supreme court, but in a case involving property of great value he would not trust them but legislate specially for it Mr. H. was willing to give all territorial courts the right of appeal—to adopt the universal principle of doing universal justice. He said he should not have expected to hear from any gentlemen on this floor that our judges were not to be trusted; and the declaration of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Bibb) that the Yazoo business could be decided in favor of the claimants, was a clear evidence that it ought to be so decided.

Mr. *Smilie* opposed the motion for reconsideration. He was of opinion that the second section of the bill was constitutional and expedient; and it could not be suspected that he would support any thing to support the Yazoo claim, his sentiments on it being well known.

Mr. *Troup* could not see the danger which his colleague apprehended; he was himself governed by precedent nor e- would be If this 2d section were to operate at all as a precedent, it would be in a case where it should be proposed to give the Yazoo claimants a right of appeal from the circuit or district court of the Mississippi territory to the supreme court. What the legislature would do indirectly in such a case they would not hesitate to do directly. They would not hesitate to make a gift of ten millions of dollars, or to make a donation in fee simple of 30 millions of acres. It was a position as clear as the noon day, that where a legislature was found disposed to either one or the other, such a legislature must be as notoriously corrupt as the Yazoo claimants themselves.

Mr *Bibb* said he should hope with his colleague that precedent would not influence this house or any other, but he was convinced that they would and do govern legislative proceedings. It might happen that a proposition might be made to give territorial courts appellate jurisdiction, and a majority might revolt at it if this bill should not pass because it was a case without precedent. Supposing a number of new members, and such a proposition introduced; it might be said to them you may pass this bill; it is not a novel thing, a former legislature has passed a similar bill and there can be no impropriety in it. In this way Mr B. said it might be drawn into precedent.

Mr. *Macon* wished it were possible to get a question. If gentlemen wished to adjourn at the time fixed, it was necessary that it should be immediately decided one way or the other; for Yazoo had been dragged into the discussion and it might occupy a month. The seats were empty, and it was time to adjourn, if but for an hour, to give an opportunity for members to take refreshment.

Mr. *Holland* commenced some observations in relation to Yazoo. No subject could be introduced, but this or some such alarm which had no relation to the subject was certainly introduced, to no purpose but to operate a delay of business.

A quorum of members not appearing within the bar, Mr. Holland resumed his seat and the house adjourned 38 to 23.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 25.*

Yesterday arrived brig Rush and Mary, captain Russel, from Jamaica, where she had been some time detained. By her we learn, that the British in that island, were at one time in great expectation of a war with our country, but when the first rumor raised by some of the admirals or officers of the ships of war, had subsided, things seemed to get into their old channel. It is further said that the flour was high, there was a supply of that as well as other provisions till July or August next, before which they looked for supplies from Britain (if she could spare them). In her came passenger, Mr. Davis, late supercargo of a Swedish sloop, from S. Bartholomews for Norfolk, captured by the British brig Demarara, and sent for Tortola.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

A TOAST

To be drank on the 4th of July next, by those who may *then* have any thing to drink.

Governor Sullivan's correspondence with col. Pickering—more especially that portion wherein the governor says, he instantly folded up a letter of *six* or *seven* pages, after reading *one*, in order to "*consider its principles.*"

[PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.]

Liverpool, 14th March.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to annex the present prices of American produce; these quotations must, however, be considered merely nominal, as the demand is very limited, and both sellers and purchasers evince a disposition to suspend as much as practicable, their mercantile operations until the arrival of the packet, which is looked for with much anxiety, not unmixed with apprehensions for its safety.

Should it convey information favorable to a speedy adjustment of the differences existing between our two respective governments, the prices of most articles would decline, and more particularly of cotton; while, on the contrary, if a renewal of our intercourse be rendered distant or precarious, we anticipate a speedy revival in the demand, and some improvements in the prices of many descriptions of American produce.

Most branches of British commerce are in a depressed state, and several petitions from the manufacturing districts of the country have been presented to the legislature, urging the necessity of a speedy termination to the war.

Some of the principal Liverpool merchants, interested in the trade with the U. S have vigorously opposed the bill intended to give effect to the orders in council of Nov. 1807. Their delegates are in London, actively employed; but we are concerned to hear, by a letter received this morning, with little prospect of success, although they have received great support from very respectable characters in both houses of parliament.

We are in possession of private advices from Rotterdam, of the 1st of March, by which it appears, that the anti-commercial decrees in that country have already experienced some relaxation: little reliance, however, can be placed on this change,

Arrived at Boston on Monday the 18th the Boston Importing Company's ship Sally, captain Lewis, in 34 days from London. The Sally sailed on the 15th ultimo, and brings London papers of the 13th.

Mr Bowdoin, and suite, late minister of the U. S. near Spain, came passenger in the Sally

The embargo is reported to have been taken off at all the ports in Holland, except Flushing.

The blockading orders engaged the attention of parliament in some measure almost every day. The opponents continually revived the subject by motions and resolutions; but the ministerial majority was undiminished. The bill for enforcing the orders had not passed through all its stages.

The allies of Great Britain are said to have approved of the orders. The orders have been declared not to apply to vessels in ballast.

The number of vessels detained under the orders have been officially stated to parliament.

It had been suggested in parliament as probable, that the president had submitted the rejected treaty to the American senate this session!

Mr Whitbread had offered certain resolutions censuring the ministers for refusing the Russian mediation. They were negatived by a large majority.

It is said the intercourse between Dutch and English ports had become frequent.—Some accounts say American vessels from English ports were not troubled in Holland, others say, the decrees were rigorously enforced, and that all the detained vessels had been condemned and sold.—The embargo to Holland had been raised on American vessels in ballast.

Several American ships in ballast, which sailed for Norway to procure cargoes of timber, had returned, owing to the rigorous measures of the Danish government, as the merchants to whom they were consigned did not dare to give them cargoes.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill from the Senate, authorising the President of the United States, under certain conditions to suspend the act laying an embargo, with the supplementary acts thereto.

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Blackledge, Blake, Brown, Burwell, Cutler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Boyd, [illegible], Dawson, Deane, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Holland, Holmes, Ilsey, Johnson, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Marion, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Jno Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Sloan, Smilie, Smelt, J. K. Smith, Southard, Storer, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Wilbour, Wilson, Winn, Witherell—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Blount, Champion, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Gardner, Garnett, Goldsborough, Harris, Hoge, Jackson, Jones, Key, Lewis, Lloyd, Lyon, Macon, Masters, Milner, D. Montgomery, Moseley, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Rhea, (Tenn.) Rowan, S. Smith, Stanford, Stanges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Van Horne, Van Renselaer D. R. Williams—38.

Mr. Sloan, a member of congress from New Jersey, has published an address to his constituents, in which he fairly seceder from *ministers*, declaring his determination to support Clinton for president; his circular is too long for this day's Gazette; the following sentence extracted from it, will afford some idea of the nature of the *disclosures* which Mr S. could make. Speaking of his vote at the caucus for Madison, he says,

"I voted for him of choice, not having then discovered a combination of causes, and effects, connected with his election, which when discovered, I considered in their nature, and tendency dangerous to the liberty, and interest of these United States."

[*Balt. pap.*

A decree has been issued at Martinique, appropriating ground for the cultivation of articles of provision, as a substitute for those imported from the U. S.

The dignity of governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps has been conferred upon the prince Borghese by the French emperor.

An ingenious German physician has calculated that the number of deaths throughout the universe amounts to 25,000 every minute.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A DECREE DE NOVO,
By the Emperor Nap against John Bull.

"*Ille ego qui quondam &c.*"

I Emperor Nap, Europe's grand AUTOCRAT,
To whom kings are like mice, in the claws of a cat;
I, who made the fierce eagle of Austria so tame,
And plucked from proud Russia her pinions of fame;
I, the terror of tyrants, do hereby decree
John Bull now blockaded by land and by sea!
Tho' Europe should starve from her rim to her centre
Not a port shall a sail of the surly dog's enter;
I curse, I renounce, I *denationalize* him!
The pirate! I hate—I abhor—I despise him!
The pirate that dares to oppose my design
Of making *the Throne of the Universe mine!*
Who thwarts my intention on every occasion,
Of maritime plunder or foreign invasion!
Who my *Filsit atty's* friendly proffer rejected,
And secured *Denmark's* fleet—*ere his scheme I suspected!*
Who snatch'd from my gripe the base *Portuguese Regent.*
And bore off to Brazil the rich freight like a pageant!
Who always is hatching against me some evil—
Who is worse than the *Dey of Algiers* or the devil!

This pirate, this robber, this miscreant infernal,
That threatens to vex me with warfare eternal,
At his head shall the bolts of my fury be hurl'd
For he is the most obstinate *brute* in the world.
To the nations around him once more I denounce,
Commanding them all on the *savage* to pounce
And declaring, if any by secret contrivance,
By chance, or by force, or by treacherous connivance,
Of this *trafficking monster* shall prove an abettor,
His goods I'll confiscate—his body I'll fetter—
No plea the delinquent shall find a protection,
My mandate's peremptory and bars all objection—
Neutrality's laws I abolish *in toto*—
Every friend of John Bull in N[illegible]

DUNICOLA.

Libby and Carne,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of Whips,
Consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemens' Switches, Crops, Carriage Whips, Plain, Buttoned, and Silver-mounted—Also a few dozen Bamboo Canes, which will be sold on moderate terms.
They regularly import every spring & fall,
A general assortment of Hardware, a good assortment of which they have now on hand, together with Bar-Iron and Plough Plates, Blistered, Crawley and German Steel, Wro't and Cut Nails, Wool and Cotton Cards, Pot Metal, &c.
April 27. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
APRIL 21, 1808.

Ordered,
THAT Thomas Herbert, Matthew Sexsmith and Daniel Macleod, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday the second day of May, at the Council Chamber, for a member of the Common Council for ward no. 2, in place of *John Sutton*, not eligible.

Test.
James M. McRea, C. C.
April 23. dt2dMy

Fifteen Bales
Of beautiful retailing Cotton,
Received to day.
IN STORE—— Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.
E. GILMAN.
April 11. (12) [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A most valuable COOK,

Considered one of the best in the country, and a young, stout and hearty fellow. His price will be *five hundred dollars.* Apply at Arlington, to

William Birch.

April 20. law3w

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,

White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,

Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. ca ks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. law3m.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where- n he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwellin g House in comfortable condition, calculated for a fami y, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9.—[15.] } lawtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informe his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occunied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

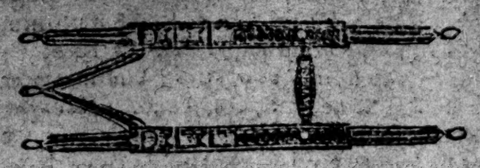
Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over. looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington.* I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

The American Artilleriſts Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheeting and Duck

[illegible] Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eo4w

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds. April 2.

Joſeph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An aſſortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

---

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

Wants a Situation

As Assistant to an Academy, or Tutor in a private Family,

A ſingle man of ſteady habits, would have no objection to take charge of a few respectable pupils in a country place.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 14. law3w

CHARLES BENNETT,

Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale ſuperfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.

Irish Linens.

A few elegant Muslin Robes.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

Seine and Sail Twine.

Fine and coarse Hats.

Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.

April 6. d1weo2w

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, } SALT.

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.

COFFEE, by tierce or bag.

Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.

N. E. RUM, in barrels.

WHISKEY, in do.

FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Washington Bridge Company*, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the *Washington Bridge Company*, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.

Given under my hand this day of

Witness,

April 12. eot2M.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STRET, ALEXANDRIA,

HATH ON HAND,

Freſh Seeds of Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass, Rye Grass Burnet, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoile, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrise, Carraway, Dill Fennell, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants, with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the *American Gardener*, and *Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening*, Flower Pots of all sorts, Chimney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to Hire till January next,

A *NEGRO MAN*, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&lawtf1stMy

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)